Government is implementing following Schemes also which have a direct bearing on the nutritional status of children:

- Reproductive and Child Health Programme, (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare).
- Iron and Folic Acid and Vitamin-A Supplementation Programme (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare).
- National Iodine Deficiency Control Programme, (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare).

Percentage of Children

2564. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of children of age 0 to 5 years in different States and Union Territories;

(b) the percentage of the children between 3 to 5 years of age not going to Pre-primary institutes;

(c) the role of Government in ensuring school education for all the children and the target year for achievement of this goal; and

(d) the main reasons for drop-outs of the children and the prescriptions of remedy by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY) : (a) As per 2001 census the percentage of children of 0-5 years of age is 13.4 of the total population/State/UT wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Pre-Primary education is one of the six services included in the package of services under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. As on 31.12.2005, 23,764 lakh children (3-6 years) were receiving pre-school education under the ICDS Scheme.

Pre-primary education is also being provided by schools in the private sector. The coverage of children by these schools is not being monitored at present.

(c) The Government has launched Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (Education for All) which aims at providing quality elementary education to all children in the 6-14 years of age group by 2010 in partnership with the State Governments/UT Administrations.

(d) The main reasons for drop-outs are as follows:

(1) Poverty, resulting in the need for children to work both in their own farms/business/households, and outside for wages.

(2) Social and Gender discrimination.

(3) Girls required to attend to household chores and sibling care, instead of education.

(4) Taboo against sending older girls to co-educational Schools.

(5) School education not perceived to be relevant to family's needs.

(6) Teacher vacancies, teacher absenteeism and unsatisfactory quality of teaching.

(7) Schools lacking in basic facilities, including separate toilets of girls.

(8) Schools unable to cater to the needs of disadvantaged groups like first generation learners and disabled children, resulting in their inability to cope, and consequently dropping out.

The remedy for reducing drop-outs : States and UTs are implementing several interventions for ensuring enrolment of children in the 6-14 years age group. These include opening of new schools and Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) centres as well as community mobilization and enrolment dries. In addition, alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) centres with flexible, context specific pattern are established for children who cannot be directly admitted to regular schools. States and UTs are giving increased emphasis on enrolment of "hard to reach children" including working children who migrate with their families and street children. Till 31st March 2006, 157967 new schools have been approved under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and 63 lakh children have been enrolled in EGS&AIE centres.

Statement

Percentage of Children out of total Population in the country.

Sl. No.	India/State/UT's	0-5 age-group Population			Percentage to total population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	India*	137406673	713335996	66070675	13.4	13.4	13.3
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	1201331	619925	581406	11.8	11.6	12.2
2.	Himachal Pradesh	684183	361963	322220	11.3	11.7	10.8
3.	Punjab	2663544	1486641	1176903	10.9	11.4	10.3
4.	Chandigarh	98405	53378	45027	10.9	10.5	11.4
5.	Uttaranchal	1144064	601938	542126	13.5	13.9	13.0
6.	Haryana	28615115	1551979	1263136	13.3	13.7	12.9
7.	Delhi	1715881	920278	795603	12.4	12.1	12.7
8.	Rajasthan	8930276	4685580	4244698	15.8	15.9	15.7
9.	Uttar Pradesh	26193883	13678687	12515196	15.8	15.6	15.9
10.	Bihar	13800192	7096205	6703987	16.6	16.4	16.9
11.	Sikkim	65369	33420	31949	12.1	11.6	12.7
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	170984	86966	84018	15.6	15.0	16.2
13.	Nagaland	233514	118622	114892	11.7	11.3	12.2
14.	Manipur*	256582	131158	125424	11.8	12.0	11.7
15.	Mizoram	121876	61969	59907	13.7	13.5	13.9
16.	Tripura	364615	185176	179439	11.4	11.3	11.5
17.	Meghalaya	391565	196465	193100	16.9	16.9	16.9
18.	Assam	3752080	1908325	1843755	14.1	13.9	14.3
19.	West Bengal	9541786	4867042	4674744	11.9	11.7	12.1
20.	Jharkhand	4080076	2077018	2003058	15.1	15.0	15.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Orissa	4521913	2314254	2207659	12.3	12.4	12.2
22.	Chhattisgarh	3013360	1528679	1484681	14.5	14.6	14.3
23.	Madhya Pradesh	9068950	4700105	4368845	15.0	14.9	15.1
24.	Gujarat	6479182	344858	3034324	12.8	13.1	12.5
25.	Daman And Diu	18021	9346	8675	11.4	10.1	13.2
26.	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	35220	17733	17487	16.0	14.6	17.7
27.	Maharashtra	11761538	6158754	5602784	12.1	12.2	12.1
28.	Andhra Pradesh	8410573	4287057	4123516	11.0	11.1	10.9
29.	Karnataka	6081348	3125535	2955813	11.5	11.6	11.4
30.	Goa	126346	65395	60951	9.4	9.5	9.2
31.	Lakshadweep	7886	4030	3856	13.0	12.9	13.1
32.	Kerala	3310385	1688957	1621428	10.4	10.9	9.9
33.	Tamil Nadu	6206670	3195314	3011356	9.9	10.2	9.7
34.	Pondicherry	101758	51727	50031	10.4	10.6	10.3
35.	A & N Islands	38200	19519	18681	10.7	10.1	11.4

Source: C13 Table, Census of India, 2001.

Note:* Excludes Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.